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**CASTORIA**

upon that land he would see that the plantation themselves homesteaded a thousand acres more.

Ashford: Was there any talk at that time of placing that land at the disposal of any particular group of persons?

Aiken: None that I know of.

Ashford: How did it happen that this California Settlement Association was formed?

Aiken: I don't know, except I believe through the efforts of Mr. Starrett.

Ashford: Tell us who Mr. Starrett is.

Aiken: He is in charge of the marketing division of the Bureau of Agriculture.

Mr. Ivers Was Then Called on.

Mr. Fisher: Mr. Ivers, would you be willing to tell us a little something of your experience—I understand you are in the sugar and general commission business.

Mr. Ivers: Yes.

Q. How extensively?

A. Well, I am connected with one of the agencies here that represents some 15 sugar plantations and one pineapple plantation.

Q. How long have you been connected with the sugar business here?

A. About 25 years.

Q. Have you been present at any previous sessions?

A. Yesterday.

Q. You understand the general question that I am trying to get information upon. I wish you would, in your own way, perhaps, tell me what you think of the situation—the homestead situation? Then more especially what we ought to do with public lands here.

A. It is an extremely difficult proposition to decide. There has been a great deal of homesteading done in the Territory within the last two or three years. I know on one plantation represented by Brewer & Co., the Territory has—there has already been withdrawn about 4,000 acres of cane land.

Q. What has been done with that land?

A. Over 3,000 acres of that land was in cane in previous years. I think in these 3,000 acres there was something in excess of 1,000 homesteads. These various holdings are assigned and with the exception of a comparatively small area about which there is some dispute, practically all of that land is still in cane, but none by the original homesteaders.

Q. What happened to them—when they entered what did they do?

A. Well, some of them did really cultivate cane and a good many of the others, while ostensibly cultivating, really leased the land to others to do the cultivating.

Q. Were the homesteaders white or?

A. There were a few whites, but most of them were Portuguese and Hawaiians.

Q. Is there any distinction as to the way in which the different nationalities or races handled their lands—did they?

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## SAYS LIFE IS ONE DARN TAX AFTER ANOTHER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22.—Majority Leader Oscar W. Underwood, reviewing the achievements of the democratic house in the Congressional Record today sets forth as he sees it the situation before the American consumer under the present tariff system in this fashion:

"Under the present oppressive tariff law the laboring man returns at night from his toil clad in a woolen suit taxed 75 per cent, shoes taxed 12 per cent, stockings and underwear taxed 71 per cent, a wool hat and woolen gloves taxed 78 per cent. He carries a dinner pail taxed 45 per cent and greets his wife as he looks through a window pane taxed 62 per cent, with a certain taxed 42 per cent.

"After scraping his shoes on an iron scraper taxed 75 per cent, he wipes them on a mat taxed 50 per cent. He lifts the door latch taxed 45 per cent and kisses his wife clad in a woolen dress taxed 75 per cent. She is mending an umbrella taxed 50 per cent, with thread taxed 30 per cent.

"The house is made of brick taxed 25 per cent and lumber taxed 9 per cent, with paint taxed 32 per cent. Their wallpaper is taxed 25 per cent. He hangs his pail on a steel pin taxed 45 per cent, using soap taxed 20 per cent. His looking glass is taxed 45 per cent and he combs his hair with a rubber comb taxed 35 per cent.

"He proceeds to eat his supper, cooked on a stove taxed 45 per cent, for which his wife used pots and kettles taxed 45 per cent. On their table is common crockery taxed 55 per cent. The sugar he puts in his tea is taxed 45 per cent. His meal is a frugal one because the cost of living is high.

"The worker uses a knife and fork taxed 50 per cent in eating salt fish taxed 10 per cent; bread, 20 per cent; potatoes, 22 per cent; salt, 35 per cent; butter, 24 per cent; and rice, 62 per cent. He proceeds to read a book taxed 35 per cent and at the close of the day reclines in an iron frame bed taxed 45 per cent, with a mattress taxed 20 per cent, sheets taxed 45 per cent, woolen blankets taxed 75 per cent and a cotton spread 45 per cent.

"Taxed on Way to Grave.  
"He is taken ill and the doctor prescribes medicine taxed 25 per cent. It being ineffective, he passes from this active sphere of life and his body is deposited in a coffin taxed 35 per cent, which is conveyed to a cemetery in a wagon taxed 35 per cent, deposited in its resting place in other earth and the grave filled in by use of a spade taxed 45 per cent, while over his grave is raised a monument taxed fifty per cent."

Mr. Underwood, as considerable length, reviewed the legislation enacted by the democratic house and condemned the republican policy as disclosed in the session now closing.

## TWAIN'S TRIBUTE TO GRANT

Lodge Quotes Diary of Adams to Prove Statement of the Profanity of George

Albert Bigelow Paine tells of Mark Twain's now forgotten speech at the great Grant dinner in Chicago in 1872. He had been asked to respond to "The Ladies," but changed his toast to "The Babies."

"Mark Twain declared afterward that he listened to four speeches that night which he would remember as long as he lived. One of them was by Emory Storrs, another by General Vilas, another by Logan, and the last and greatest by Robert Ingersoll, whose eloquence swept the house like a flame.

"Clemens' own speech came last. He had been placed at the end to hold the house. He was preceded by a dull speaker, and his heart sank, for it was 2 o'clock and the diners were weary and sleepy and the dreary speech had made them unresponsive.

"They gave him a round of applause when he stepped up upon the table in front of him—a tribute to his name. Then he began the opening words of that memorable, delightful fancy.

"We haven't all had the good fortune to be ladies; we haven't all been generals, or poets, or statesmen, but when the toast works down to the babies—we stand on common ground."

"The tired audience had listened in respectful silence through the first half of the sentence. He made one of his effective pauses on the word 'babies,' and when he added, in that slow, common measure of his, 'we stand on common ground,' they let go a storm of applause. There was no weariness and inattention after that. At the end of each sentence he had to stop to let the tornado roar itself out and sweep by. When he reached the beginning of the final paragraph, 'Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would preserve for ages as sacred things if we could know which ones they are,' the vast audience waited breathless for his conclusion. Storrs stepped forward some unseen climax—some surprise, of course, for that would be his way. Then steadily, almost without emphasis, he delivered the opening of his final sentence:

"And now in his cradle somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind at this moment to trying to find out some way to get his own big toe into his mouth, an achievement which (meaning no disrespect) the illustrious guest of this evening also turned his attention to some 56 years ago."

A chill of fear. After all, he seemed likely to overdo it—to spoil everything with a cheap joke at the end.

"No one ever knew better than Mark Twain the value of a pause. He waited now long enough to let the silence become absolute, until the tension was painful; then wheeling to Grant himself, he said, with all that dramatic power of which he was master:

"And if the child is but the father of the man, there are but few who will doubt that he succeeded."

"The house came down with a crash. The linking of their hero's great military triumphs with that earliest of all conquests seemed to them so grand a figure that they went mad with the joy of it. Even Grant's iron serenity

"He paused, and the vast crowd had cured. At the present time, there are several sites in view, in the general neighborhood of Pearl Harbor, and there is money available for putting up the buildings and targets. The purchase of the land, however, presents a more complex situation, as it is necessary to have an act of Congress for the securing of government acreage. This, then, may delay the completion of the range.

This morning Admiral Cowley, Major Neville, Civil Engineer Gayler and Lieutenant Stevens made an inspection trip on the navy tug Navajo. The party visited several sites below Pearl Harbor, and made a preliminary inspection, the results of which will go to the Navy Department in the form of a report and recommendation.

The proposed navy rifle range is the latest issue in connection with Pearl Harbor at present, and there is every indication that the government will have one of the most up-to-date ranges for Oahu in the near future, provided the land can be secured.

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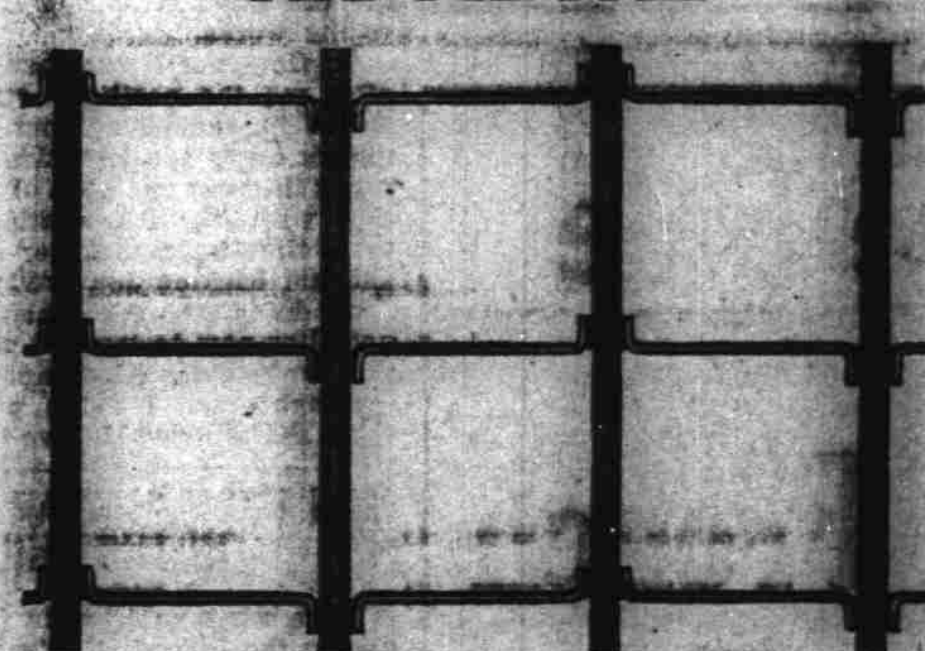
The only bar with rigidly connected shear members. Use it in all girders and beams. Does away with stirrups—is exceedingly labor and time-saving.

## CUP-BARS



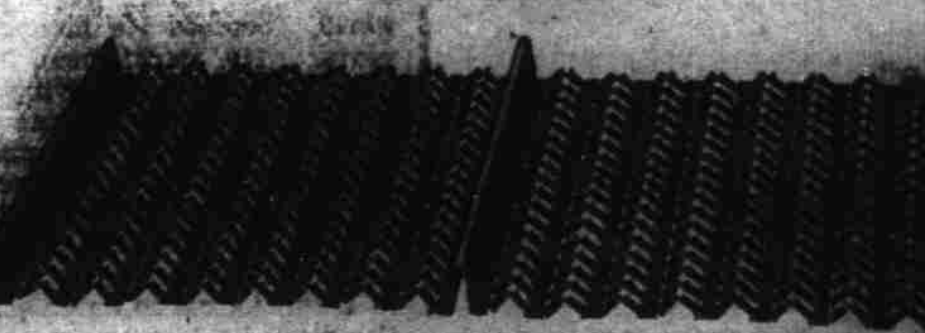
A square deformed Bar ideal for Columns, Floors and Walls. Perfect Bond with concrete.

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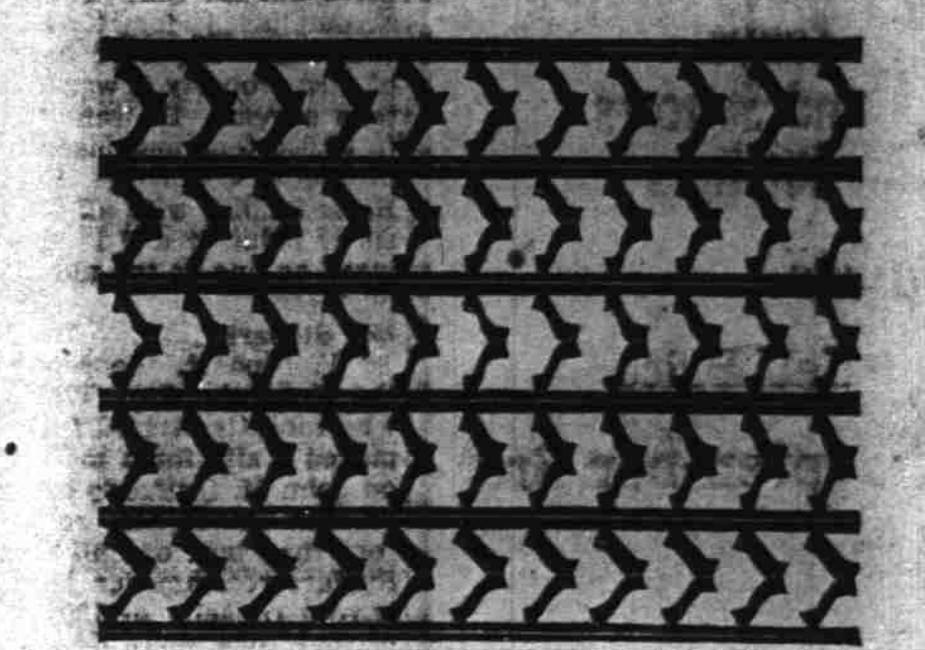
Use it in Floors and Walls. Is essentially a bar reinforcement—nine separate bars handled as one piece. 100 sq. ft. laid in same time as a single bar.

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Agent for Hawaiian Islands

## FISHER HEARING

(Continued from Page 3)

they would be good for nothing. Does the plantation own the water?

Yes. How does it get the water? The water rights are leased from a ranch beyond, who sells the water to them.

Would the homesteader be able to lease the water from that plantation?

I could not say. The water at the present time is under a considerable lease to the plantation, and they could not get a right to the water unless the plantation were willing.

Fisher: Is there any other obstruction except that of water?

No. What else could they grow there besides cane?

I don't know what else they could grow there unless it was cane.

Well, then, you have had no experience in homesteading cane land, or in the operation of cane lands, in small tracts by individuals?

Aiken: No, I have not been directly in touch with experiments, else where. I have always been in favor of Mr. Fairchild's plan. I do not believe that the Territory of Hawaii would benefit from the homesteading of cane lands. I have not even one share of sugar stock—but I do not believe that the cane business would be profitable in such small holdings, and have always felt as a land holder and an independent small farmer in the Territory that my prosperity and the prosperity of other small farmers depends upon the sugar industry being successful. I do not believe a small grower could grow cane successfully without the price of sugar being just right.

Fisher: This cane land that you speak of, where the leases are expired, do you think it is adapted to raising pineapples?

I don't believe so; I think it is a little too dry.

Which is the more profitable crop—pineapples of cane—if a tract could be used for either?

Well for a small grower, who is growing independently, I would say pineapples.

Without regard to the small farmer—suppose the plantation owned it? If a plantation owned it, I think it would be more profitable to raise cane.

Fisher: You think that sugar under those circumstances would be the more profitable crop?

Aiken: Yes.

We will assume that the plantation has 1,000 or 5,000 acres; and is in business to make money. Will that land

make more money to put it into pineapples than to put it into cane? Under those conditions, which would be the more profitable?

They make a claim that pineapples are the most profitable crop. I have not made up my mind, myself, whether it is or not. It would depend a great deal upon where that land was.

With our Hailu lands we get a very good yield of pineapples, probably double that on Oahu.

It has been suggested to me that there is a very large amount of cane land now being used for that purpose which would be equally, or more, profitable if turned into pineapples.

They never would know, Mr. Secretary, unless they tried it. Now right across the gulch from our pineapple land, pineapples were tried, and were an absolute failure. We have fields right side by side; on one field the pines grow fine and on the other they don't grow at all.

Fisher: Then land which is very fertile and produces cane very successfully may not be adapted to pineapples?

Aiken: That is true.

Fisher: Have you any other particular experience in homesteading that you could mention?

Aiken: My idea of the constant failure of homesteading experiments that have been made here has been given to the adaptation of the particular land to the purposes in view.

There has been a tendency to yield to pressure because applications have been made for the land, without considering whether or not homesteading would be successful on it or not. Only one result could come from that.

Fisher: Is there any government land under lease in Maui that is now falling due that you think can be profitably homesteaded?

Aiken: No, I don't know of any.

There may be a little tract on the Kahuna side, but I am not sure.

Fisher: Mr. Ashford, do you wish to say anything?

Ashford: Mr. Aiken, what of the district of Hana; is that within your jurisdiction?

Aiken: Yes.

Ashford: As there are not government lands there which are susceptible to homesteading?

Aiken: There is a tract at Hana.

Ashford: How large?

Aiken: I have never seen the exact area of it, but probably several hundred acres—perhaps more. There are two tracts there that were originally in cane.

Ashford: Did any parties come to you making an application for the opening of lands for homesteading?

Aiken: No, my duties begin after the land is opened up.

Ashford: I understand from you that the original applications do not come to you, but that your duties begin after the applications are received at the main office, when then are referred to you.

Aiken: I have no control of the lands, officially until they have been surveyed and advertised.

Ashford: Now, concerning this Hailu exchange and its devotion to homestead purposes—you have been familiar with that from the start, have you?

Aiken: Yes, sir.

Ashford: Can you say whether or not there was a plan to have that land devoted to homestead purposes in order to dispose of it to any particular people or class of people or group of people?

Aiken: No, you know of any plan?

Ashford: Yes.

Aiken: Simply at the time this exchange was talked about with the original negotiation was made with Mr. H. P. Baldwin.

Ashford: He was the owner, was he?

Aiken: Yes, sir. At that time a plan was then on foot to extend the railroad to Hailu. I believe, Mr. Baldwin made the statement that if we succeeded in placing a successful and desirable class of homesteaders

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